

NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

THEY SAY THAT SOME ACTION IS ABOUT TO BE TAKEN—MAXWELL TO MAKE SOME POSTAL CHANGES IN THE STATE IN A DAY OR TWO. HE IS ANXIOUS TO GET TO WORK, BUT IS HELD BACK BY HIS SUPERIOR—COL. BROWN AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There is as much uncertainty to-day regarding the Federal appointments in New York as there has been any time since the advent of the present Administration. A number of New York politicians are in Washington, but the majority of them are known as anti-snappers. They profess to have a "straight tip" that some action is soon to be taken by the President, but they are not disposed to reveal any secret information they may have on the subject. The feeling of anxiety in the New York colony was increased to-day by the appearance of State Senator William Brown of New York, the host of the celebrated "peace banquet" at Cleveland and Hill last fall. Mr. Brown's large frame, his long moustache, and his shining silk hat made him a conspicuous figure among the crowd of callers at the White House this morning. He ascended the Executive stairway, and was about to join the throng of office seekers assembled in the Cabinet room, awaiting an interview with the President, but, not caring to mingle with the miscellaneous crowd, he went to the office of Private Secretary Thurston and secured an interview with the President later. The fact that Mr. Brown's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Postmastership at New York, and his anxiety to see the President, is not shared by Mr. Robert Grier Monroe, who is here also, as is said by the President's Private Secretary. Failing to see the President, Mr. Brown went to the War Department, hoping to have a few minutes' chat with Secretary Lamont. There he had no better luck than at the White House.

A despatch was received here late to-day saying that Mr. Alexander Meakin of New York, who was named by the President to be in the financial department, had been invited to Washington to confer with the President about the New York Postmastership. At the White House no traces of Mr. Meakin could be found, and Private Secretary Thurston said he was not aware that any summons of that character had been sent to Mr. Meakin.

In the mean time, there are a few more New Yorkers who have hoped that the Secretary of the Treasury may need them to make his Administration successful, so they have placed their applications on file in the Treasury Department. Frederic A. Fuller of Pennsylvania wants to be collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth district, Albert Charles Fox of New York desires to be placed in the secret service, and Norman Kilmer of Ohio desires to be collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth district.

There was a smile of satisfaction upon the face of "Headquarters" when it was informed that the report of the New York Postmaster General, Mr. J. C. McMillan, that a number of postal changes in New York may be made, and that the President would be asked to make such changes as he might see fit, was a sign that the President was about to make some changes in the ordinary course of business. The persons selected for appointment are said to be in the hands of the President, and the question of whether the new appointments are members of the regular organization or are to be made as special appointments is in the matter, says Mr. Maxwell. All of the coming appointments are to be made as special appointments, but he is not sure that it is well understood here that Mr. Maxwell is anxious to get to work upon the New York appointments, and that he is not to be held back by his superiors.

Mr. Maxwell has been greatly embarrassed by the continual attacks upon him by the Mugwump faction, and he is not sure that he is not being held back by his superiors. He is not sure that he is not being held back by his superiors. He is not sure that he is not being held back by his superiors. He is not sure that he is not being held back by his superiors.

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CHINESE NOT TO BE ADMITTED.

Why the Government Has Taken Precautions Against Violence to Chinese.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Gresham said to-day that he had sent telegrams to Governors of Western States asking them to take precautions against violence to Chinese when the Exclusion act takes effect, and that the text of the despatch given out for publication by Gov. Penner of Oregon was correct. The Secretary declined to comment on the answer sent him by Gov. Penner.

"The telegrams speak for themselves," he said. "I have not received any answer from Gov. Penner, and received in reply the despatch which has been given to the press. Representations have been made to the department that violence might be done to Chinese subjects when the law went into effect, and the despatches were sent as precautionary measures. I do not believe there is any probability of trouble, but the despatches were sent, nevertheless, to allay apprehension."

The trouble in which the United States became involved through the conflict between State laws and treaty stipulations, over the killing of Italian citizens in New Orleans, and also over the killing of seven Chinese, and the despatches were sent as precautionary measures. I do not believe there is any probability of trouble, but the despatches were sent, nevertheless, to allay apprehension."

The text of the order, instructing United States officials not to arrest until further notice, was telegraphed from the Treasury Department to-day. The order, which was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, was directed to all United States officials in the various districts of the United States, and was intended to prevent any further violence to Chinese subjects.

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CRUSH TO THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE SEEKERS AGAIN REENTER THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

A North Carolina Editor Urges His Claim to the Office of Public Printer—Two Colored Men Backed for Recorder of Deeds—Mr. Lynch Fights Vainly to Be Made a Commissioner on Canal-Governor-Senators and Representatives Present Friends.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—One was reminded of the early days of the present Administration by the large crowds of visitors at the White House to-day. As the delegation climbed the stairway and crowded into the Cabinet room, the doorkeepers began to wonder what occasioned so much unlooked-for pressure. Many Senators and Representatives who were supposed to be at their farm or Western or Southern homes appeared upon the scene, accompanied by four or five office-seeking friends. In a few minutes the President's office was filled to its utmost capacity, and the Cabinet room was equally well filled. It was therefore necessary for some of the visitors to secure seats or "standing room only" in the corridor and await their chance to be admitted.

There was one individual from North Carolina, a member of the delegation, who was "shut out." He is an applicant for the office of Public Printer, and while waiting to reach the President he agitated his boom with such Senators and Representatives as he knew and some that he did not know. He took particular pains to impress upon several Southern Senators that he was a candidate for the office of Public Printer, and that the time has arrived for the office of Public Printer to be bestowed upon a Southern man. He said that the North has had a monopoly of the office for a number of years, and he is confident that his chances are excellent. Unfortunately for him, almost every Congressman he applied to was already a candidate for the office. He remarked that he was informed that there are eighty-six applicants in the race for the office, but notwithstanding he feels like a winner.

It seemed quite familiar to see Senator Turpie of Indiana leading a large delegation of his constituents into the President's room. Senator Daniel of Virginia, with a party of friends who are interested in the Virginia appointments, also helped to swell the crowd. Senators McPherson of New Jersey, Martin of Kansas, Vance of North Carolina, Call of Florida, and Harris of Tennessee also had several friends whom they presented to the President. Representative McCreary of Kentucky, who was a member of the International Monetary Conference, called to talk over the subject with the President. Mr. McCreary, after having resigned his connection with the Conference, as did his colleagues, was reappointed, but he has not yet decided whether it will be convenient for him to go abroad this summer. Mr. McCreary also took occasion to discuss the financial situation, and he told the President very frankly that he does not believe that the Sherman Silver act will be repealed by the next Congress unless something in the nature of a compromise is offered to the advocates of free silver.

Mr. Lynch Pringle, formerly of South Carolina, who is residing in New York, called to request the President to appoint him to the consular service. Mr. Pringle is a protégé of Mr. W. C. Whitney, and also a member of the "Four Hundred," and he would like to recover his former place as Consul-General to Constantinople. He presented his case to the President, who referred him to the Secretary of State.

One of the day's assaults was made upon the office of Recorder of Deeds in this District, and it came from two sides. One contingent moved from the Southwest, and was composed of Senator Martin of Kansas and J. B. Taylor of Kansas City. Taylor is the colored man who wants the office, and Martin is his backer. President Cleveland told the Senator that he felt that he ought to do something for the colored race. He spoke kindly also of Mr. Taylor individually, and he said that he would like to see him. He did not take the case up at all; but he said that he would like to see him. He did not take the case up at all; but he said that he would like to see him.

The other contingent moved on the same side, and was composed of Mr. J. B. Taylor of Kansas City, and J. B. Taylor of Kansas City. Taylor is the colored man who wants the office, and Martin is his backer. President Cleveland told the Senator that he felt that he ought to do something for the colored race. He spoke kindly also of Mr. Taylor individually, and he said that he would like to see him. He did not take the case up at all; but he said that he would like to see him.

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House Cleaning

Now is the time. Pearline is the means.

Why? Well—PEARLINE takes the drudgery right out of house-cleaning—does the work better—quicker and with less labor than anything known. Besides it saves the worst of the wear by doing away with the rubbing. It cleans furniture—paint—carpets, without taking them up—pictures—glass—marble—bath tubs—anything—everything—nothing too coarse, nothing too fine for PEARLINE. You'll appreciate this fact best by giving it a fair trial. House-cleaning time will pass so smoothly the men folks will not suspect its presence.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers. Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

PANNED HIS DEAD FATHER'S CLOTHES
Bought Cigarettes With the Money—Mrs. Coffey Says Her Drunken Husband Shot Her.

The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had in charge yesterday a 12-year-old boy named John Hampel, who was found by a policeman sleeping in a wagon in Marcy avenue, near Wallabout street, Williamsburg, early in the morning. According to Agent Mayer, he is one of two brothers who for several years robbed groceries and stores that extend their goods on the sidewalk until sent to different institutions at the instance of their father and stepmother. John escaped from the one he was sent to and went back to his home at 610 Flushing avenue, where, with his brother, who had also regained his freedom, he remained until his father died, three months ago. Then, it is alleged, while the body was still warm the boy took off his dead father's overcoat, and with his father's shoes, went to a pawn shop, where he pledged the things for a few cents and bought himself a new suit of clothes. He then went to a window to throw himself into the street.

Meanwhile the doctor found that the bullet had struck Mrs. Coffey in the right groin, and he advised her to go to the hospital. At noon on Wednesday another doctor was called to attend the woman, and he advised her to go to the hospital. She was taken to the New York Hospital, and she died there on Wednesday. The doctor who attended her said that she had been shot in the back, and that the bullet had entered her body through the window to throw himself into the street.

STUMBLED UPON A HOTEL THIEF.
The Police Have Young Mr. Smith of Orange Securely in Their Grasp.

Charles Smith, a young man who says he lives at the Stay House, Orange, was arrested on Wednesday while trying to pawn a suit of clothes and a dressing case in a Bowers pawnshop. When searched thirty-five pawn tickets were found in his pockets, twenty-two of which were for overcoats. Some letters were found in the clothes which he was trying to dispose of. They were addressed to Augustus Davis, a well-known local politician, and to a woman named Smith. The police went there to find Mr. Dixon lying in bed, as he had no trousers to put on. He said that he had been shot in the back, and that the bullet had entered his body through the window to throw himself into the street.

CORPORAL WADE CONVICTED.
Sentenced to 18 Months' Imprisonment for Accepting Bribes from Brewers.

C. E. Wade, Corporal of the Willett's Post Engineer Corps and steward of the post canteen, was convicted yesterday of accepting bribes from brewers. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth. The charges against him were that he had accepted bribes from brewers to secure the sale of beer at the post canteen. He was found guilty on all counts, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth.

MUSEUM PLANS WITHDRAWN.
The Extension in Manhattan Square to Be Modified Again.

Mayor Gilroy announced to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday that the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History had decided to withdraw their plans for proposed extensions to the museum building in Manhattan square, and that it will not be necessary to appropriate the \$350,000 asked for the work.

The plans are withdrawn, he said, for the purpose of making changes which will do away with the objectionable feature of a lecture hall erected where it was but some weeks ago. The changes were made possible by an amendment to the bill introduced by the National Museum, which authorized the use of the building for the purpose of making changes which will do away with the objectionable feature of a lecture hall erected where it was but some weeks ago.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
A trifling dose from a 25-cent box of Beecham's Pills will frequently prove as effective as a doctor's prescription.

THE BROOKLYN LINEMEN'S STRIKE

Electric City and West Coast Trolley Lines—Many Cars Unable to Be Stopped.

The linemen's strike in Brooklyn, which began two days ago for an advance of 50 cents a day in the wages of the linemen, was extended yesterday. Before night a general strike of linemen employed by the Brooklyn City Railroad, the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, and the Citizens' Electric Light Company took place. If not settled to-day the National Brotherhood of Electric Workers, to which the strikers belong, threaten to call out the linemen of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in Jersey City and Staten Island. It was said yesterday by Secretary White of Local Union No. 34 of Brooklyn that only a few men remained at work in some of the stations, and that if a trolley wire gave way it would stop the cars on that particular road for some time owing to the scarcity of repairers. The strike began with the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, and the Citizens' Electric Light Company. The strikers asked to have their wages increased from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. The men employed by the other companies were refused. The De Kalb Avenue and Atlantic Avenue companies refused to grant the strikers' demands. The men of the other companies were non-committal.

The strike was precipitated by the discharge of a lineman, James H. Miller, and John Willis, who presented a petition to Mr. Cann for the reinstatement of the discharged linemen. President James Miller of the National Brotherhood of Electric Workers arrived in Brooklyn from St. Louis last evening and had a meeting with the strikers at their headquarters, corner of Jay and Willoughby streets. He delivered a stirring address, and urged the strikers to hold out to the end.

A MASS MEETING OF CHAMBERMAIDS.
All Classes of Hotel Servants to Be Organized—Lushes Gave Victory.

The movement of the waiters to organize the female staff of the hotels began to take definite shape and form yesterday, and arrangements are being made for a mass meeting of the chambermaids, in order to form a women's branch of the Alliance and of the Associated Hotel Employees.

Both organizations of hotel employees are seeking to bring into the organizations, Association of Hotel Employees, and the Women's Branch of the Alliance, all the hotel employees, waiters, women, pantry girls, dish washers, stillroom women, kitchen, and vegetable girls, engineers, bell boys, porters, and silver men.

The women of the hotel industry are moving to organize themselves into a union. They are seeking to bring into the organizations, Association of Hotel Employees, and the Women's Branch of the Alliance, all the hotel employees, waiters, women, pantry girls, dish washers, stillroom women, kitchen, and vegetable girls, engineers, bell boys, porters, and silver men.

THE WATER'S STRIKE IN CHICAGO.
Chicago, May 4.—The ranks of the striking waiters were swelled to-day by recruits from among the colored waiters. At noon the strike committee at the Colored Waiters' Union ordered out all the waiters employed in Thompson's restaurant on Dearborn street. The waiters of the hotel industry are moving to organize themselves into a union. They are seeking to bring into the organizations, Association of Hotel Employees, and the Women's Branch of the Alliance, all the hotel employees, waiters, women, pantry girls, dish washers, stillroom women, kitchen, and vegetable girls, engineers, bell boys, porters, and silver men.

INDIANAPOLIS MAY 4.—When the dining-room doors of the leading hotels of Indianapolis were thrown open for supper last night the colored waiters were drawn up in line and marched out on a strike. The men had been waiting for the strike to begin for some time. The waiters of the hotel industry are moving to organize themselves into a union. They are seeking to bring into the organizations, Association of Hotel Employees, and the Women's Branch of the Alliance, all the hotel employees, waiters, women, pantry girls, dish washers, stillroom women, kitchen, and vegetable girls, engineers, bell boys, porters, and silver men.

A FORTUITOUS PRISONER AT HOME.
St. Louis, May 4.—The Rev. Father Charles Kuhlman, a priest who was suspended from his pastoral functions by Bishop Ryan of Alton on secret charges, has returned to St. Louis from Rome, where he went to plead his case. He has been reinstated as a priest, but he will not return to his parish until he has been cleared of the charges against him. The charges against him were that he had accepted bribes from brewers to secure the sale of beer at the post canteen. He was found guilty on all counts, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth.

THE NATIONAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY FUND.
The Extension in Manhattan Square to Be Modified Again.

Mayor Gilroy announced to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday that the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History had decided to withdraw their plans for proposed extensions to the museum building in Manhattan square, and that it will not be necessary to appropriate the \$350,000 asked for the work.

The plans are withdrawn, he said, for the purpose of making changes which will do away with the objectionable feature of a lecture hall erected where it was but some weeks ago. The changes were made possible by an amendment to the bill introduced by the National Museum, which authorized the use of the building for the purpose of making changes which will do away with the objectionable feature of a lecture hall erected where it was but some weeks ago.

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A trifling dose from a 25-cent box of Beecham's Pills will frequently prove as effective as a doctor's prescription.

On second floor may be found an exhibition of SOLID SILVERWARE

which, in the attention given to beauty of form and appropriateness of ornamentation, is distinctively different from any other stock to be seen in New York. All who are interested in artistic table furnishing—VISITORS OR BUYERS—are invited to inspect it.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Ave.,
Madison Square.

MRS. SINGELMANN'S FLORE.
With Her Furniture in the Street, Her Husband Dies and Her Child to It.

Ten days ago Herman Singelmann, his wife, and their three-year-old son were evicted from the rooms they had been occupying at 417 East Eighteenth street for failing to pay their rent. Singelmann was a cigarmaker, but had been ill with consumption and unable to work. When their furniture was put out the sidewalk the Singelmans had no place to go, and Herman was so sick that his wife had him taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died last Tuesday. The furniture stood in the street for two days, and when the police threatened to remove it, Mrs. Singelmann prevailed upon the housekeeper to allow her to store it in the cellar.

Then, to increase the widow's affliction, her little son was stricken with measles, and when she had him taken to the hospital, the police threatened to remove it. Mrs. Singelmann prevailed upon the housekeeper to allow her to store it in the cellar. The widow's affliction was increased by the death of her son, and she was so sick that she had him taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died last Tuesday. The furniture stood in the street for two days, and when the police threatened to remove it, Mrs. Singelmann prevailed upon the housekeeper to allow her to store it in the cellar.

PAULINE LEFEBRE'S STORY.
Working in a Silk Mill in Amsterdam, and Does Not Care to Return to France.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 4.—To-day it was ascertained that Pauline Lawrence Lefebvre, whose father in France has written to the New York authorities to ascertain the whereabouts of his daughter, who was supposed to be detained by her aunt in Amsterdam, was working in a silk mill in this city. From the New York correspondent learned the following: Her name was Pauline Lawrence Lefebvre. She left home at the death of her mother, twelve years ago, and went to live with her grandmother in Portugal. The last time she was seen by her father was when she came to see her at that time she distinctly remembered that she gave her father a letter. When she was twelve years old, her mother and she went to live with her aunt. About a year ago she was taken to Amsterdam, and she has been living there ever since. She has been working in a silk mill in this city for some time. She has been working in a silk mill in this city for some time. She has been working in a silk mill in this city for some time.

THE JERUSALEM CENTENNIAL.
Preliminary Meeting to Start in Motion the Project for the 1900 Renovation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The projectors of the Christian centennial at Jerusalem in 1900, the chief mover in which is Col. Jesse E. Peyton, of the United States Army, and the Rev. Dr. H. C. McKee, of the Presbyterian Church, met yesterday to discuss the project. The project is to celebrate the centennial of the birth of Christ in Jerusalem in 1900. The project is to celebrate the centennial of the birth of Christ in Jerusalem in 1900. The project is to celebrate the centennial of the birth of Christ in Jerusalem in 1900.

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THE BROOKLYN LINEMEN'S STRIKE

Electric City and West Coast Trolley Lines—Many Cars Unable to Be Stopped.

The linemen's strike in Brooklyn, which began two days ago for an advance of 50 cents a day in the wages of the linemen, was extended yesterday. Before night a general strike of linemen employed by the Brooklyn City Railroad, the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, and the Citizens' Electric Light Company took place. If not settled to-day the National Brotherhood of Electric Workers, to which the strikers belong, threaten to call out the linemen of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in Jersey City and Staten Island. It was said yesterday by Secretary White of Local Union No. 34 of Brooklyn that only a few men remained at work in some of the stations, and that if a trolley wire gave way it would stop the cars on that particular road for some time owing to the scarcity of repairers. The strike began with the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, and the Citizens' Electric Light Company. The strikers asked to have their wages increased from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. The men employed by the other companies were refused. The De Kalb Avenue and Atlantic Avenue companies refused to grant the strikers' demands. The men of the other companies were non-committal.

The strike was precipitated by the discharge of a lineman, James H. Miller, and John Willis, who presented a petition to Mr. Cann for the reinstatement of the discharged linemen. President James Miller of the National Brotherhood of Electric Workers arrived in Brooklyn from St. Louis last evening and had a meeting with the strikers at their headquarters, corner of Jay and Willoughby streets. He delivered a stirring address, and urged the strikers to hold out to the end.

A MASS MEETING OF CHAMBERMAIDS.
All Classes of Hotel Servants to Be Organized—Lushes Gave Victory.

The movement of the waiters to organize the female staff of the hotels began to take definite shape and form yesterday, and arrangements are being made for a mass meeting of the chambermaids, in order to form a women's branch of the Alliance and of the Associated Hotel Employees.

Both organizations of hotel employees are seeking to bring into the organizations, Association of Hotel Employees, and the Women's Branch of the Alliance, all the hotel employees, waiters, women, pantry girls, dish washers, stillroom women, kitchen, and vegetable girls, engineers, bell boys, porters, and silver men.

The women of the hotel industry are moving to organize themselves into a union. They are seeking to bring into the organizations, Association of Hotel Employees, and the Women's Branch of the Alliance, all the hotel employees, waiters, women, pantry girls, dish washers, stillroom women, kitchen, and vegetable girls, engineers, bell boys, porters, and silver men.

THE WATER'S STRIKE IN CHICAGO.
Chicago, May 4.—The ranks of the striking waiters were swelled to-day by recruits from among the colored waiters. At noon the strike committee at the Colored Waiters' Union ordered out all the waiters employed in Thompson's restaurant on Dearborn street. The waiters of the hotel industry are moving to organize themselves into a union. They are seeking to bring into the organizations, Association of Hotel Employees, and the Women's Branch of the Alliance, all the hotel employees, waiters, women, pantry girls, dish washers, stillroom women, kitchen, and vegetable girls, engineers, bell boys, porters, and silver men.

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